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Keyword: Accessory spinal nerve rehabilitation

Introduction.— Paralysis of the external branch of the spinal nerve is a very rare mononeuropathy, causing a purely motor impairment. It realises a characteristic clinical although particularly misunderstood that combines weakness and abnormal morphology of the shoulder.

Observation.— We report the case of Mrs. A.F. aged 24, who complained of pain and weakness of the right shoulder appeared a few days after a lymph node biopsy of the cervical chain for suspected tuberculosis. Clinical examination revealed a weakness in the right shoulder joint side 4 without limitation, an objective of the trapezium muscle atrophy and a slight scapular winging. The EMG study showed abnormal spinal nerve law, no motor potential was recordable on the upper and lower trapezius, evolution was marked by improvement in pain and muscle strength, after medical treatment and rehabilitation.

Discussion.— Achieving the external branch of the spinal nerve usually manifests as pain and weakness in the shoulder triggered by the anterior elevation movements of the upper limb. The clinical examination is essential to medical diagnosis and EMG because the spinal nerve is never routine examined.

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P081-e

Transient osteoporosis of the hip and hyperbaric oxygen therapy: A report of two cases

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Keywords: Transient osteoporosis; Hip pain; Hyperbaric oxygen therapy

Introduction.— Transient osteoporosis of the hip is a rare disease which is self-limited and characterised by hip pain of sudden onset. It affects mostly middle-aged men and women in the third trimester of pregnancy and early postpartum period. We present two patients who were diagnosed as transient osteoporosis of the hip and had reduction in symptoms with hyperbaric oxygen therapy.

Observations.— The first case was a 33-year-old female patient in postpartum period presented with left hip pain 1 month after delivery. The second case was a 52-year-old male patient who had a left hip pain with a sudden onset. Both patients could not walk due to pain. Plain radiographs of both patients were normal and MRI of the patients revealed bone marrow edema in the femoral head, which was consistent with transient osteoporosis of the hip. We administered a treatment consisting of rest, decrease of weight-bearing on hip with cane and analgesics. Adjuvant hyperbaric oxygen therapy provided reduction in pain in the treatment.

Discussion.— The patients with transient osteoporosis of the hip may benefit from hyperbaric oxygen therapy in early periods of the disease.

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P082-e

Compression syndrome of the posterior interosseous nerve by a deep lipoma: A case report

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Keywords: Posterior interosseous nerve; Compression; Deep lipoma

Introduction.— The posterior interosseous nerve syndrome is a rare form of compression of the motor branch of the radial nerve as it enters the crossing of the supinator muscle. Nerve compression by a deep parosteal lipoma is a very rare cause of this syndrome.

Observation.— A 68-year-old women consulted for a weakness in his right hand gradual onset over 14 months. The clinical examination revealed impossible extension of the fingers at the metacarpophalangeal joint and slight radial deviation of the wrist in extension force. Electrophysiological analysis placed the lesion in the posterior interosseous nerve. MRI of forearm objectified a mass, at the expense of deep soft tissue near the proximal radius. Surgical exploration founded a well-circumscribed mass compressing the two branches of the radial nerve at the arcade of Frohse. Histological examination confirmed the diagnosis of lipoma of the forearm.

Discussion/conclusion.— Electromyography is essential to confirm the diagnosis. Modern imaging has facilitated the diagnosis by a more detailed study of various anatomical structures. Early surgical excision and appropriate rehabilitation are essential for optimal neurological recovery.

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P083-e

Perception of trunk appearance and body self in adolescent idiopathic scoliosis: The significance of brace treatment

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Keywords: Self-image; Emotional well-being; Scoliosis; Cheneau Brace; Spinal deformity; Drawing

Introduction.— The aim of this research is to evaluate the effect of brace treatment on self-image in patients with adolescent idiopathic scoliosis (AIS).

Material and methods.— Forty-two consecutive patients with AIS and no prior surgical treatment were included and divided into two groups: with Cheneau brace and without. The Trunk Appearance Perception Scale (TAPS) and the design of his/her trunk were used to evaluate the perception of trunk appearance and body self, having as reference the X-ray of the spine. Scoliosis Research Society-22 (SRS-22) evaluated the quality of life.

Results.— In the group with brace there is a perception of the trunk significantly different from that without the brace. In addition, the group with brace perception of the trunk changes if the corset is worn.

Discussion.— The rehabilitation program in patients with juvenile idiopathic scoliosis and use of the corset must contain proprioceptive exercises for the trunk and also have to work using the motor image and the body image.

Further reading

Bago J, Sanchez-Raya J, Perez-Gruoso FJ, Climent JM. The Trunk Appearance Perception Scale (TAPS): a new tool to evaluate subjective impression of trunk deformity in patients with idiopathic scoliosis. *Scoliosis* 2010;25:5–6.

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P084-e

Usefulness of cervical plain radiography for patients with shoulder pain